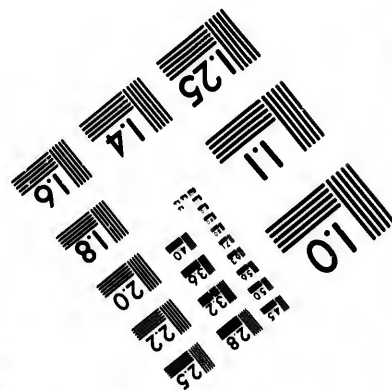
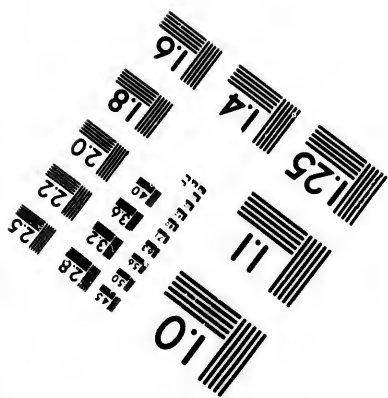
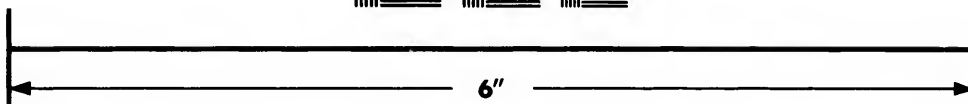
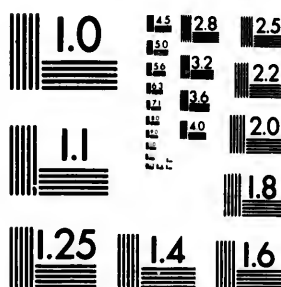


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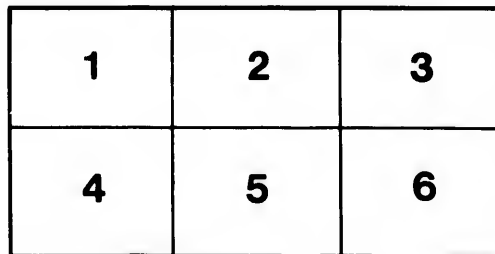
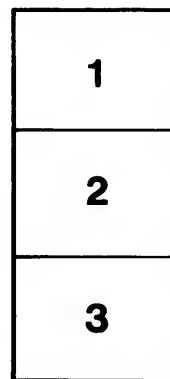
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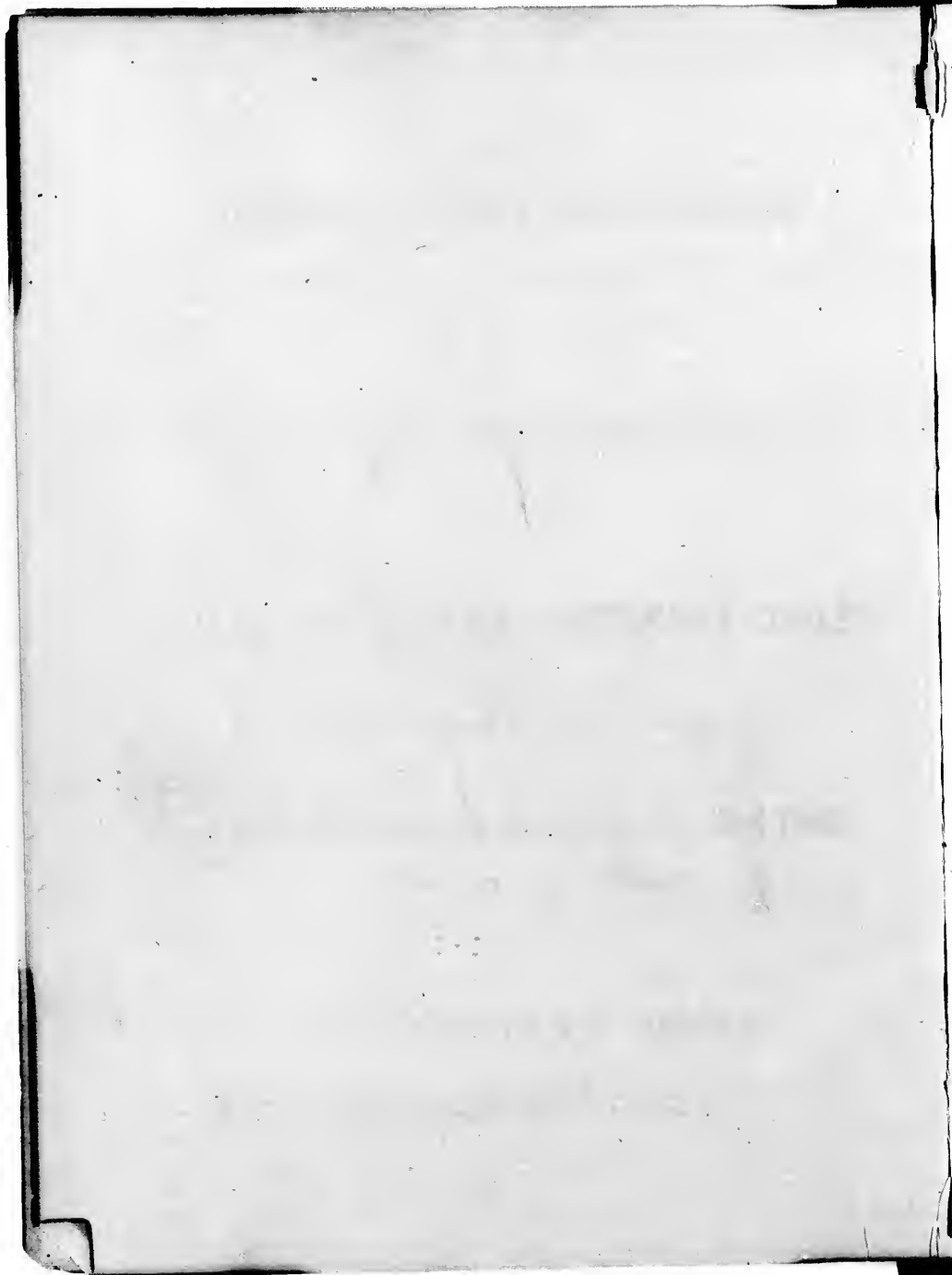
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FRAUDULENT OFFICIAL RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE LATE

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P.

PUBLISHED WITH THE CONSENT OF THE

RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE—WAR DEPARTMENT.

BY

✓  
HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.



*British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission and Official Compiler  
of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.*

JX 238  
N 69  
1887

M+1 Nov. 23, 1920

M. 11 Nov. 22, 1720

17, Park Valley, Nottingham,  
July 12th, 1884.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.

My Lord.

In transmitting to your Lordship a printed copy of the letters of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, the publication of which you have been pleased to sanction, I respectfully ask leave to tender your Lordship my most grateful thanks.

Although the matters to which these letters relate have been to me the prolonged cause of much evil report in Canada, yet I hold mere personal wrong as of infinitesimal concern when compared with that vast benefit to the entire country which must arise from the redress or suppression of those numerous evils that inevitably spring from the unchecked practice of officially falsifying Records of Government in matters concerning the industry of the people.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.

*British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.*



## INTRODUCTION.

The closing paragraph of letter No. V., from Lieut.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, imposes upon me the duty of stating as explicitly as possible, the reasons why I must place these letters before the public, and open to view the matters to which they relate.

It may be stated at the outset that if inquiry had been made into the extent and bearing of the fraudulent Canadian Statistics introduced into the British Case presented in 1877 to the Arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington, it would have been impossible for those further and more injurious frauds against British interests to have been perpetrated, which have formed the subject of a voluminous communication addressed by me to Sir Charles W. Dilke, dated May 10th, 1884. <sup>(1)</sup>

A clear exposition of the conspiracy which the details referred to in my letter of January 1st, 1879, to the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, and in the further recent letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke, would prove that property, religion, and individual character become unsafe, or greatly diminished in value, as long as official annual fabrications like those I have discovered and disclosed, are permitted to thrive and attain for their patrons the ends for which they are used.

These fabrications, insidiously operating under the cloak of "Officialism," are fitted to entangle officers of government and private individuals in disreputable transactions, from which they would shrink with disgust and horror, if they knew the real character of the forged basis which forms their groundwork. They sap at the same time the morality of the country.

For instance:—The award of 5,500,000 dollars, gained by Her Majesty's Government in 1877 from the Government of the United States, was won by the use of secretly concerted forged Canadian and forged United States Statistics of Trade between the two countries named.

The Canadian Statistics of Fish Trade with the United States were altered and adjusted year after year to an enormous extent in favour of Canada, by the collusion of Canadian officials with the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics; and at the same time the United States Statistics of Fish Trade with Canada, were annually modified in the final record against the interests of the United States by similar secret collusion and treachery.

This kind of work was carried on during several years for purely selfish objects and in the interest of a few individuals, with the purpose of using it in

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(1) This paper is entitled:—"The Canadian Official Frauds continuously practised in relation to the Canadian Protective Tariff, and Canadian trade with the United Kingdom."

Introductory Letter with Illustrations

### III

future exalted Government negotiations, to be pursued in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and consequently in the name of the Nation.

The illustrations<sup>(2)</sup> which I have supplied to Sir Charles Dilke, and for which Sir Charles Dilke did me the honour, through his Secretary, to thank me, prove, by means of a mathematical formula, that all Canadian aggregates of Fish Imports from the United States for the years 1872-3, 1873-4, 1874-5, were moulded so as to bear a precise relation to the quantity 666,303; while the United States Fish Exports to all British America, were moulded so as to bear a similar precise relation to the quantity, 303,666, or about one half of the Canadian Imports from the United States. It will be noticed that 303,666 is 666,303 reversed, and the sum of the two quantities is 969,969. Some of the inevitable results of this Arithmetical relationship are given in the APPENDIX, to which attention is particularly directed.

Both the United States and the Canadian Statistics of Fish Trade for the years named, were surreptitiously forged in all their leading details against the interests of the United States in the matter of the British North American Fisheries.

The false Canadian details were subsequently sworn to in evidence, although known to be false.

Preparations for this deceit began in Canada at the close of the late Reciprocity Treaty with the United States and during the year 1867. They were annually continued until the year 1873, being all this time under the official supervision of Sir Leonard Tilley or Sir Charles Tupper. These facts are clearly shown, the figures are presented, the references are all made, and the unassailable proof is fairly paraded in a printed letter addressed by me to Sir Charles Tupper, dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, Feb. 15th, 1884, when that Statesman brought forward his Aid scheme in favour of the insatiable demands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. Neither Sir Charles Tupper, nor Sir Leonard Tilley, nor the Special Agents of the Dominion in England, all of whom are now, or were a short time since, in London, dare face these facts and manfully come forward to arrest their fatal import, or attempt with fairness to show that they are in any way embellished or untrue.

The Award of \$5,500,000 was paid by the United States Government under protest, the frauds being suspected some months before the time for payment arrived. The guilty Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics—a Canadian by birth and allied by family ties to one of the Canadian Conductors of the British Case—was suddenly dismissed from his office at Washington before payment of the Award was made.

(2) "An Exposition of the Fisheries Commission Frauds, shewing how the Frauds were concealed by the use of the number 666, and the Masking numbers 42, 10, 7, 2, taken from the 13th chapter of Revelation."

IV

This same man was subsequently invited to Canada, according to public report at the time, for the purpose of aiding Sir Leonard Tilley in manufacturing his Canadian Protective Tariff of 1879, which Tariff now turns out to have been from the outset buttressed and sustained by infamous fabrications against British interests similar to those which gained the Fisheries Award from the United States.

The present visible result of these dishonest dealings with the United States has been the prompt and unopposed "Abrogation of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington," at the earliest possible moment, being less than a twelvemonth from the present time.

This measure carries with it the opening to handicapped diplomatic discussion and treatment, those contingent privileges which expire in July next, such as "Transit of British Merchandise through the United States to Canada."—"The Navigation of Lake Michigan."—"The privileges conferred by Article XXX. of the Treaty of Washington," &c., &c.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Commercial Union of Canada with the United States has been suggested as a fitting reparation and settlement. But Commercial Union is thought by many to imply Political Union. The measure would serve as a means of escape for those who have violated the honour of their country and the interests of their fellow-countrymen, and escape appears to be sought for at any cost, and at any risk.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, the Fisheries Frauds can not remain a subject *per se*, or be discussed apart from those greater and subsequent Commercial Frauds against British Interests, which have formed the subject of my recent communication to Sir Charles W. Dilke, and which have been rendered possible by the failure to procure inquiry in 1879 into the Fisheries Frauds.

This intimate association arises from the fact that the long drawn out and subtle processes employed by the conspirators in secretly altering and fabricating the Canadian Fish Trade Statistics at Ottawa, and the United States Fish Trade Statistics at Washington, prior to the year 1877, have been again officially employed by Sir Leonard Tilley and his associates since March, 1870, and up to 1883, in altering and fabricating Canadian Statistics of Trade with Great Britain and the United States concerning all kinds of goods, and largely discriminating in respect of duties against the interests of the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

(3) The consequences of these Frauds, and a forcible illustration of the subtle method of fraud, formed the subject of a printed letter addressed by me to the Canadian Secretary of State in February 1883, but they had no effect whatever in arresting the further progress of the same frauds against English victims, as fully described and proved in my communication to Sir Charles W. Dilke, dated May 10th 1884. This incident alone shows how deep the evil has penetrated, and how recklessly the conspirators must continue to deceive in order to escape the inevitable results which exposure would involve. The title of my printed communication to the Canadian Secretary of State is:—"The effect of the contemplated abrogation of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington."

Hence it becomes essential to advert to and expose the Fisheries Frauds in order to explain and develop the existing Commercial Frauds against the merchants of Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Wolverhampton, and all the great districts trading with Canada, as well as the frauds against investors.

It is proper to state that I have ventured to supply the Marquis of Hartington with certain facts, but in a separate letter not necessarily intended for publication, pointing to very honourable dealings on the part of the representatives of the Government of the United States during June, 1881, and in relation to documents officially placed in my possession, and still retained by me. These documents indicate the extent and magnitude of the conspiracy I have outlined in respect of the Fisheries Frauds, and supply the clue to the further Commercial Frauds then being perpetrated.

I trust that steps will now be taken to place the public in authorised possession of those further and more grievous Commercial Frauds against British Interests, which have formed the subject of my returned communication to Sir Charles W. Dilke, and are better developed in addenda ready for inspection.

The authorised publication of these papers would reveal a system of continued official deceit and imposture practised against the mercantile, manufacturing, and investing interests of England in relation to Canada, which would lead to the necessary steps being taken to shelter the uninstructed and defenceless from the pernicious devices of a very few powerful money-making schemers and a very few unscrupulous politicians.

The names of some of the leading Canadian conspirators are given in a foot-note attached to the statements forming part of my printed letter addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, dated February 15th, 1884, before he attempted, with Sir Leonard Tilley, the culminating "Coupe" in which he is at present ruthlessly engaged.

The gigantic Official frauds of which mention has been made, are the fruitful parents of many scores of speculative adventures, whose facile promoters have been thus encouraged to secure victims by means of vicious methods. Some of these methods have involved a reckless misrepresentation of recorded facts, and the invention of advantages absolutely unknown, but defiantly sustained by the prominence of official position, the abuse of power, and disloyalty to truth. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, and Sir Leonard Tilley have much to answer for in all these particulars.

The operations of the so-called "Freebooters of American Finance," fade into venial stratagems when compared with the continued manufacture of false official Records of Government for nefarious or one-sided purposes, and the not less culpable transactions of conscious dealers in the authorized fictions of speculating officials.

HENRY YOULE HIND.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

No. I.

17, Park Valley, Nottingham,

June 20th, 1884.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Secretary of State,  
War Department.

My Lord,

For reasons stated in a letter I have had the honour this day to despatch to the Right Honourable Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, I respectfully desire to know whether your Lordship has any objection to my publishing the letters received by me from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish concerning the matter which formed the object of the Right Honourable A. J. Mundella's unsuccessful attempts to obtain from the Marquis of Salisbury, in February, 1879, an inquiry into the charges then made by me.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

**HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.**

*British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official  
Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.*

No. II.

War Office,

23rd June, 1884.

Sir,

I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in which you ask his Lordship to sanction the publication of certain letters addressed to you by the late Lord Frederick Cavendish.

In reply, Lord Hartington desires me to say that although he has no reason to suppose that there can be any objection to their publication, it is impossible for him to give his assent to it without seeing what they are.

(The letters were not included in the papers you forwarded to Lord Hartington.)

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed,

**H. A. LASCELLES.****H. Y. Hind, Esq., M.A.**

## No. III.

17, Park Valley, Nottingham,

24th June, 1884.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, &amp;c., &amp;c., War Office.

Sir,

The reason why copies of the letters received by me from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish concerning the first successful phase of the conspiracy referred to in the enclosures sent to the Marquis of Hartington, arose from the fact that all who had the honour of an acquaintance with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, became conscious that nothing but what was honourable and true could come from the pen, or issue from the lips, of that Nobleman.

The enclosed communication to the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., will prove that the matter under review has assumed an aspect the importance of which overrides all desire to shelter the extreme iniquity and inordinate selfishness of the conspirators involved.

Copies of the late Lord Cavendish's letters will be sent to the Marquis of Hartington at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

## No. IV.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P., Secretary of State, War Department.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's perusal copies of the correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish referred to in my request of the 20th instant, on the subject of the deceptions practised upon Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States in the year 1877.

The further subsequent amplifications of these deceptions against the interests of British manufacturers, merchants, and investors, has recently formed the subject of a voluminous communication addressed by me to the Rt. Honourable Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.

That communication has been returned to me in Canada without comment, or reason assigned, and it passed me on my voyage to England, for the purpose of further unmasking the frauds so unmercifully practised against English interests for selfish purposes.

I append a copy of the acknowledgment of the Governor General of Canada of the receipt of a Letter transmitted to His Excellency by Lord Frederick Cavendish, pointing out the first successful stages of existing annual frauds. (No. XV.)

I also add a copy of the letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella by the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., the original being kindly placed in my hands by Mr. Mundella, and is now still in my possession. (*No. XVII.*)

That letter appears to relegate the subject to the mazes of an official labyrinth from which all who seek an exit become hopelessly entangled, unless impelled by conscience and a sense of public duty to scale the confining walls.

Finally I attach a copy of Mr. Mundella's letter to myself, acknowledging the failure of his own strenuous exertions to procure inquiry, and approving of my conduct in the matter. (*No. XIII.*)

Your Lordship will observe that the just reasoning in letter *No. V.* applies with equal force now as then. I respectfully add a few brief reasons why I am in duty and conscience bound to spare no effort and to shun no risk, in order to bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and under public notice, with such detail and proof as shall over-ride all private feeling or influence, in favour of supreme public interests.

The voluminous manuscript transmitted by me early in May last to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., embodied incontestible proof of the following facts:—

First—That during the time when the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., were endeavouring to obtain an inquiry early in 1879 into my charges, sustained by incontrovertible evidence, the Canadian Minister Sir Leonard Tilley, and others, were preparing a misleading "Memorandum" from falsified Canadian Trade Statistics to influence Her Majesty's Government through the Governor General of Canada, in favour of a Canadian Protective Tariff—which "Memorandum" falsely purported to show "how far, comparatively, England is favoured in the New Tariff."

This "Memorandum" was transmitted to England by the Governor General,—of course unconscious of its nefarious character—to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., in March, 1879, and was in process of preparation in Canada at the same time that inquiry was being stifled in England.

Second—My communication proved by a mathematical and consequently unassailable process, that not only were the details of Trade between England and Canada on the one hand, and Canada and the United States on the other hand, fraudulently altered against British Interests by a most subtle process, as well as by a palpable alteration of the denominations of imported articles, but it also proved that the method of fraud has been continued up to the year 1883, as manifested by the Trade tables of the Dominion of Canada, recently published.

Third—My communication further proved that the fraud was the bold continuation of a recently successful imposition of most weighty character, for which long preparation had been made by Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles

Tupper and others in their official capacities, against the interests of the United States, the honour of the Imperial Government, and the true interests of Canada.

Fourth—My communication stated that the proofs submitted were but an outline of vast deceptions against English Interests in process of accomplishment at the time when my recent letter was transmitted to Sir Charles Dilke, and further, that I hold for inspection additional convincing proofs of their magnitude and evil tendencies, besides their injustice to English merchants, manufacturers, and investors, and their secret injury to Canada, all being in favour of a few money making schemers and a few Canadian Politicians.

It is possible that Sir Charles Dilke, being deeply engaged in the government of a great Empire, did not even read my voluminous exposition, which covered fifty closely written folios. This supposition may account for his immediate return of the same to me without comment.

The Cotton, the Woollen, the Iron, &c., &c., Manufacturers of England, together with the English Investor and the English labouring Artizan are interested to the extent of millions sterling in the public exposure and discontinuance of this vast annual fraud; therefore, from a pecuniary point of view it becomes of national import. But, when its influence for evil on the good government and morality of the people is considered, apart from any political bearings, it rises to the magnitude of a question which can neither be overlooked or set aside, and which it would be criminal to smother.

I now respectfully ask your Lordship, for the reasons stated, to allow me to publish the letters of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish with this communication.

Also, to use your just influence with the Government of the country and with Sir Charles Dilke, to induce him to authorize me to employ a law stationer to copy or lithograph the manuscript I have with me identical with the manuscript transmitted to Sir Charles Dilke, and returned to me in Canada without comment.

Also, to append the further illustrations I have mentioned of vast fraud against the interests of British merchants and investors, *on the understanding* that I transmit a copy to Sir Charles Dilke, or any other officer of Government named, for inspection and comment, prior to immediate publication.

The mental and physical labour of preparing and copying combined, is greater than ought to be imposed on any one man, working solely in the palpable interests of truth and justice, and baffled, without cause assigned, in the suppression of crime.

I beg respectfully to ask this reasonable favour in the interests of that industrial portion of the public it is the duty of conscientious rulers to protect, and of that morality which forms the only true foundation of good government.



I have informed Sir Charles Dilke of the import of this letter, for in the absence of any explanation, it seems to be an anomaly of threatening tenor that the actual official perpetrators of atrocious fraud against their countrymen for selfish purposes, should be received and caressed in London, while the proofs of their disloyalty are thrust on one side without comment or regard.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.,

*British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.*

17, Park Valley, Nottingham,

June 27th, 1884.

Enclosures.—Being correspondence referred to, Nos. I. to XVI. inclusive.

NO.	DATE.
I. Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish	Jan. 1st, 1879.
II. Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind	Jan. 15th, "
III. Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish	Jan. 16th, "
IV. Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind	Jan. 22nd, "
V. Ditto ditto ditto	Jan. 23rd, "
VI. Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish	Jan. 24th, "
VII. Ditto ditto ditto	Jan. 25th, "
VIII. Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind	Jan. 27th, "
IX. Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish	Feb. 5th, "
X. Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind	Feb. 7th, "
XI. Lieut-Col. F. de Winton, R.A., Gov. Gen. Sec., to Mr. Hind	Feb. 12th, "
XII. Hon. Robert Bourke to A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.	Feb. 21st, "
XIII. Mr. Mundella, M.P., to Mr. Hind	Feb. 26th, "
Letters referred to in the foregoing Correspondence.	
XIV. Mr. Hind to Mr. Mundella	Jan. 31st, "
XV. Ditto to ditto	Feb. 2nd, "
XVI. Ditto to ditto	Feb. 8th, "

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

*Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish.*

North Road, The Park, Nottingham,

January 1st, 1879.

MY LORD,

My name may perhaps be remembered by your Lordship in connection with the Red River and Assiniboine Expeditions of 1858.

It is scarcely likely that your Lordship is aware that during the recent contention between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States I was engaged on the British side for several months as scientific witness.

At the close of the Commission, by joint agreement on the part of the United States Agent, the British Agent and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, all the documents connected with the Halifax Fishery Commission were placed in my hands for the purpose of indexing them in such a manner as to bring out all the Novel, Scientific and Statistical details.

This work I completed in February, 1878.

As an outcome of this work, I discovered numerous, and in some instances, enormous frauds in the statistical details of Canadian Fisheries embodied in the "Case of H. M. Government." A very important portion of the "Case" was made to be dependent upon these fraudulent statistics, which appear to have been falsified in the first instance in Canada, and subsequently modified, but not diminished, at the Foreign Office.

I only became *satisfied* that premeditated fraudulent statistics of Canadian Fisheries had been presented in the "Case of H. M. Government" in June of last year (1878).

Fearing that an intense feeling of indignation would arise in the United States against the British and Canadian Governments as soon as the frauds were detected, I communicated, under date June 15th, 1878, with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Canada, urging instant communication with Lord Salisbury.

Finding the Canadian authorities not likely to move in the matter, on the 17th July, 1878, I wrote to the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., in the absence of Lord Salisbury at Berlin, giving a general outline of the facts of the case.

In subsequent letters to the Marquis of Salisbury, I have offered positive proof of the connection of a clerk in the Foreign Office with the alterations in the statistics, and of the knowledge of Her Majesty's Agent of the same, before the Commission met. I have also shown their magnitude, and how fraudulent changes were made in QUANTITIES, in PRICES, and in DENOMINATIONS.

The first answer I received from Sir Julian Pauncefote adopted the view that Her Majesty's Agent could not possibly be held responsible.

In August I received the Imperial Blue Book entitled, "Correspondence relating to the Halifax Fisheries Commission," and found that all my suspicions were verified, and that the fraudulent statistics had been preserved and laid before the Imperial Parliament.

About five weeks since I came over to England, bringing with me all the proofs of the frauds, and the original copy of the statistics printed in England, *with corrections in writing*, to show them to the Marquis of Salisbury, and to trace the corrections to one of the conspirators in the Foreign Office.

In reply to a letter I addressed on the 25th November to Sir Julian Pauncefote, announcing my arrival with the documents and all the proofs of the frauds, I received a communication stating that in consequence of the United

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DATE.

Jan. 1st, 1879.  
Jan. 15th, "  
Jan. 16th, "  
Jan. 22nd, "  
Jan. 23rd, "  
Jan. 24th, "  
Jan. 25th, "  
Jan. 27th, "  
Feb. 5th, "  
Feb. 7th, "

Feb. 12th, "  
Feb. 21st, "  
Feb. 26th, "  
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Jan. 31st, "  
Feb. 2nd, "  
Feb. 8th, "

tingham,  
January 1st, 1879.

your Lordship in  
of 1858.

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e for several months

States Government having paid the money, the question could not now be re-opened.

On the 3rd November I had personally delivered a letter to Sir Alexander Galt, the British Commissioner at the Halifax Fishery Commission, then on board the steamer *Peruvian*, informing him of what I had done, and of my object in coming to England.

On the 9th December, I received from Sir Alexander Galt a note requesting me to meet him in the Westminster Palace Hotel. I met Sir A. Galt there, and was informed by him that my letters had been distasteful to the Marquis of Salisbury, &c., &c., &c.

As a result of further conversation, I received in the evening a letter from Sir Alex. Galt, written on Foreign Office paper, introducing me to the private Secretary of the Secretary of State for a special purpose.

But on the same day I learned to my astonishment, that Sir Alexander Galt had been in communication with the same clerk in the Foreign Office (Mr. Bergne) whose handwriting I supposed was on the original printed Statistical Table in the proof copy of the "Case of Her Majesty's Government."

I instantly decided to decline any offers coming from such a source, and at once wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, announcing my determination, and stating as follows:—

"I repel the thought that my letters have been distasteful to his Lordship because they told the truth and sought to uphold the honour and good name of the Foreign Office over which he presides, and the dignity and interests of the Empire over which he exercises so marked an influence, and the veracity of the documents presented for the information of Parliament from the Foreign Office."

On the 27th December, I received from Sir Julian Pauncefote an acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter.

I now venture to address myself to your Lordship in the interests of the country.

I cannot resist the impression that when these frauds in the statistics of the "Case of H.M. Government" become known in the United States—and they cannot long remain concealed—the general indignation will be very violent.

According to the method of reasoning adopted before the Commission, frauds may be said to have affected the award to the extent of more than one half its value. At the same time they diminish the real value of the British American Fisheries.

The Statistics contained in the "Case of Her Majesty's Government," known to be false, have been presented to the Imperial and Dominion Parliaments, and have been reprinted in Washington.

They are, therefore, the records upon which future action is to be based.

I have brought with me all proofs, and all the original printed Dominion documents from which the Statistics were alleged to be taken.

There is no link wanting in the chain of evidence connecting the Foreign Office with this extraordinary conduct.

Within three or four years time, the Fisheries question will come again under review,—at the expiration of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington,—and it appears to me to be sowing the seed of infinite trouble to put off the day of full investigation and reparation.

The correspondence relating to this painful subject is voluminous. In a letter to the Earl Dufferin, dated Sept. 30th, I supplied his Lordship with a synopsis up to that date.

It is now for your Lordship to state whether the matter is suitable for further inquiry, and whether you would feel disposed, in the interests of the country, and in view of future complications, to examine into it yourself, or depute any one else to do so.

If not, I shall soon return to Canada and let the matter rest, conscious that I have done all that lies within my power and legitimate field of action.

But if it should be found desirable to proceed farther, I shall remain, and place all the documents at your disposal.

The printed documents I have brought with me weigh over two hundred pounds, and are not very portable; but the correspondence and most important proofs I could bring, if desired, to any place your Lordship might be pleased to name.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,  
HENRY YOULE HIND.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., London.

No. II.

Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind.  
Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth,  
January 15th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I was in London yesterday for a few hours, and on looking over the circulars &c., which had accumulated since I was last there, I found your letter of the 1st instant, which by some mistake on the part of my servant had not been forwarded to me.

The communication which you have been good enough to make to me is one of so surprising and painful a character that I am much perplexed as to the course which I should pursue with respect to it, and must ask you to allow me a little further time for consideration before I give you a definite reply.

Yours obediently, Signed, F. CAVENDISH.

Professor Hind.

## No. III.

*Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish.*

North Road, The Park, Nottingham,

January 16th, 1879.

MY LORD,

I am much obliged to you for your note of the 15th instant. Since the date of my letter to your Lordship, I have read Mr. Evarts' communication to Mr. Welsh dated October 10th, also Lord Salisbury's reply, and the "Further correspondence respecting the Award of the Halifax Fishery Commission," presented to Parliament in December last. These papers appear greatly to increase the importance of the subject matter of my letter of the 1st instant.

I take the liberty to send to you a copy of the Index to the entire series of documents placed in my hands by the Commission, which led me to the detection of the frauds in the 'Case of H. M. Government.' I have in my possession all the original documents. I also send the papers I prepared for the Commission.

I am very anxious to have the correspondence bearing upon the frauds examined by some gentleman personally approved by you, and an opportunity offered me of answering *any questions*, and of showing how the future friendly relations between the United States and this country have been placed in great jeopardy.

I have further to say, that not hearing from you I thought you were on the Continent, and on the 8th instant I sent a short letter to Mr. Gladstone, who kindly sent me this morning a postal card in which he says that he believes you are at Holker Hall, Grange, Furness. Your own note also confirms this.

I beg to send you my last contribution respecting the North West of British America, which will perhaps remind your Lordship of Red River.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P.

Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth.

## No. IV.

*Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind.*

Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth,

January 22nd, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

You will, I fear, have been surprised at not hearing from me sooner with reference to your former letters.

I felt that the subject on which you have consulted me was one of such perplexity, that I thought it right before giving you any definite answer, to consult privately, one whose opinion I could safely trust.

I much regret that I have not yet got his answer, owing probably to his absence from home.

I hope however, soon to be able to write to you again, and that in the meanwhile you will not make your plans depend upon what you hear from me, as it must be extremely doubtful whether I shall be able to take any part in the question.

Yours truly,

Signed,

F. CAVENDISH.

*No. V.*

*Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind.*

Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth,

January 23rd, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,

After the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject on which you have communicated with me, I have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable for me to take any part in the question.

You have, as I understand, offered to place the Government in possession of the evidence which has convinced you that Frauds were introduced into our Case.

It alone can remedy the evil which must occur if such Frauds were so introduced, and upon It must rest the responsibility of acting, or of not acting upon the information which you have offered to afford to It.

Yours Truly,

Signed,

F. CAVENDISH.

Professor Youle Hind.

P.S.—If you have no objection to my taking such a course, I should prefer to send your letters to the Marquis of Lorne, for his information,

*No. VI.*

*Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish.*

North Road, The Park, Nottingham,

January 24th, 1879.

MY LORD,

I am very much obliged to you for your notes of the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Your Lordship will doubtless have seen how greatly the importance of the matter to which I have ventured to call your attention is increased by the tenor of Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Evarts, through Mr. Welsh, dated November 7th, 1878.

I have not the slightest objection to your sending my letters to the Marquis of Lorne, and I deeply regret that his administration in Canada, from which so much is expected, should commence with a responsibility it is difficult to limit or define.

So complex and far-reaching is the bearing of the question, that I am thinking of going up to London to take measures to print for *private* distribution the correspondence on the subject which has already taken place.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Holker Hall.

*No. VII.*

*Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish.*

North Road, The Park Nottingham,

25th January, 1879.

MY LORD,

In the letter which I addressed to you last evening, I stated that I was thinking of going to London to take measures to print for *private* circulation the correspondence referred to in my previous letters.

I write now to state that I have abandoned the idea as too hazardous, and intend as stated in my letter of the 1st inst., to let the matter rest.

Holding as I do the proofs of the frauds, they will remain safely in my custody. It now appears to me, after the receipt of your letter informing me of your decision, that it would not be wise or proper for me to take any further steps in the matter.

I have done my duty as an Englishman as far as it is possible for me to do it with safety, and unless some unforeseen event happens, the secret and its proofs rest with me.

I shall return to Canada on Thursday, 6th February, my journey to England having been utterly fruitless, and this is the cause of our Country's honour and peace.

My home is now at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and if your Lordship should have any further occasion to write to me, that will be my address after I leave England.

Very deeply do I regret the painful position in which the Marquis of Lorne will be placed, should the matter come to light in America, and I fear there is no hope of long concealment.

It has been a most cruel thing, an act cowardly selfish, to subject the Marquis, on the threshold of a life so fairly begun, to so dreadful a risk.

Americans are sure to say he knew, or must have known of the whole matter, and there will be a wave of taunt and abuse from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He ought, as you suggest, to be informed of the matter, as he is sure to be deceived respecting its extent and bearings at Ottawa, and the manner in which the scheme was hatched and carried out.

His position has to be regarded apart from all the interests of political partisanship, for there are involved in this question those stupendous issues in the world which depend on what may be thought both at home and abroad of the honour and integrity of England, and Mr. Evarts states this in his letter to Mr. Welsh.

There, is moreover, the maintenance of good feeling in and with the United States, which is worth a "King's ransom."

When Statesmen have grown so defiant and unscrupulous as to "sell the truth to serve the hour," risking everything, is it not but a prelude to the beginning of the end.

Very faithfully yours,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Holker Hall.

No. VIII.

Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind.

Holker Hall, Carke-in-Cartmel, Carnforth,

January 27th, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have already sent your first letter to Lord Lorne, and will let him know of your intention to return home.

I think that you have acted wisely in leaving the responsibility of all action or inaction upon the Government, after offering to place it in full possession of all the information at your command.

Yours faithfully,

F. CAVENDISH.

Signed,

Professor Youle Hind.

No. IX.

Mr. Hind to Lord Frederick Cavendish.

North Road, the Park, Nottingham,

February 5th, 1879.

MY LORD,

After I had mailed to you my letter of the 25th January, I saw Mr. Mundella coming out of his daughter's house, just below where I am now



staying. Inviting him in, I mentioned in confidence, the object of my visit to England, with which he appeared to be very much impressed, and counselled the utmost reticence.

To my surprise, I received two days after, a letter in a totally different strain—asking me to bring my papers to town and show them to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

I replied as enclosed, (See No. XIV.) On the 1st Feb., I received another letter, asking me to send a succinct statement of the facts of the case, to show in confidence to Lord Monck and to Mr. Forster, so that they might "prescribe the right course to pursue."

The letter was so warm and urgent, that I consented to delay my departure for that purpose, (See No. XV.) and sent Mr. Mundella a copy of a letter I had written to Lord Dufferin, just before he left Canada, which contained a request to Lord Dufferin that he would present to Lord Salisbury a synopsis of the entire correspondence which had taken place in relation to the Fisheries Frauds, which synopsis I enclosed.

I distinctly stated that the communication was to be in confidence, and in the interests of the Country.

It is proper that you should know of this. I have further stated that I reserve as a *sine qua non*, the right and opportunity to answer any questions which may be put, of any kind whatever, relating to the matter.

Very faithfully yours,

HENRY Y. HIND.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P.,  
Holker Hall.

No. X.

Lord Frederick Cavendish to Mr. Hind.

Hawarden Castle, Chester,

Feb. 7th, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am much obliged to you for kindly writing to inform me of the results of your interview with Mr. Mundella.

You are quite safe in trusting to the discretion of Lord Monck and Mr. Forster, both of whom would be fully aware of the mischief that might be caused by an improper handling of the question.

Yours faithfully,

F. CAVENDISH.

Signed,

Professor Hind.

No. XI.

*Lieut-Col, F. de Winton, R.A., Gov. Gen. Sec., to Mr. Hind.*

Government House, Ottawa,

12th Feb., 1879.

SIR,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you to Lord F. Cavendish, which His Lordship had forwarded to him, dated 24th January, 1879.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed

F. D. WINTON, Gov. Gen. Sec.

H. Youle Hind, Esq., North Road, Nottingham.

No. XII.

*Hon. Robert Bourke M.P. to A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.*

Foreign Office,

Feb. 21st, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I have laid before Lord Salisbury the Memorandum of Statements made to you by Mr. Hind, which you gave me last evening, and I am directed by Lord Salisbury to say that if Mr. Hind will furnish a statement in writing of the complaint which he desires to bring before Her Majesty's Government, in relation to the printed table submitted to the Halifax Fishery Commission, his Lordship will be prepared to give it his careful consideration, and, if necessary, to refer it to the Dominion Government, through the Colonial Office, for a report.

Mr. Hind's letter is returned herewith.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,

Signed,

ROBERT BOURKE.

A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.

No. XIII.

*Mr. Mundella, M.P. to Mr. Hind.*

House of Commons,

26th February, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday containing a copy of your letter to Mr. Bourke. I quite approve what you have done, and I can only regret that my most strenuous efforts have failed to secure an investigation of your statements.

I will send you a copy of the memorandum I gave to Mr. Bourke to place in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury.

I think you have done your duty, and I hope you will not suffer in any way for your courage and conscientiousness.

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

Signed,

A. J. MUNDELLA.

Henry Youle Hind Esq., M.A.

LETTERS REFERRED TO IN THE CORRESPONDENCE.

No. XIV.

*Mr. Hind to Mr. Mundella.*

North Road, the Park, Nottingham,

January 31st, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

Your note of the 30th inst., received this morning, surprises me.

After the confidential conversation with you on the 26th inst, I determined to go to Canada on the 6th Feb., having done all that was proper in the matter, leaving to those in authority, on whom the responsibility ought to rest the onus of any further action.

While feeling certain that much future international trouble is threatening, as an outcome of the very grave transactions I have only in part described, there seems left to me no other course consistent with patriotism than that of reticence, until in the interests of the Country, the information I can give is demanded in proper form.

I have informed Lord Salisbury that I return to Nova Scotia on Thursday, 6th Feb., and carry back with me for safe keeping the various documents, proofs, and correspondence I have so long and so fruitlessly endeavoured to place in his hands.

I have packed up all my books, papers, and correspondence, just as you suggested on Saturday last, and have written to Nova Scotia announcing that I sail on the 6th February.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.

No. XV.

*Mr. Hind to Mr. Mundella.*

North Road, The Park, Nottingham,

2nd February, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

Your favour of the 1st inst. is before me. Two circumstances combine to cause me to delay my departure for Nova Scotia. one being the announcement made in the papers respecting the decision of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in relation to the abrogation of the

Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington; the other is the earnest tone of your letter, so different from your verbal views as expressed a week ago.

I look upon the effect of the fraudulent statistics in the "Case of Her Majesty's Government" presented at Halifax, as rising far superior to the interests of political parties. It is not a Conservative question, nor a Liberal question, but it is a question which affects England, England's honour, and England's beneficent influence for good among all foreign nations, and therefore, the influence for good in regard to millions at home.

I have no objection to your submitting the matter *in confidence* to Lord Monck and the Right Honourable W. E. Forster, M.P., in order that they may "prescribe the right course in the matter."

But I wish you to understand that I do not think it possible that a true conception of the whole bearing of the transaction can be grasped without going thoroughly into it, seeing the whole of the correspondence, and learning from me a good deal which lies behind.

The effect is very, very far-reaching, and likely to prove a source of extreme and long continued irritation between the British and Canadian people on the one hand, and the people of the United States on the other, unless the *amende honorable* is speedily made.

In order that you, Lord Monck and Mr. Forster may see how far the matter has gone upon which you are now entering, I send a copy of a letter addressed by me to Lord Dufferin in September last, containing a synopsis of the correspondence up to that date. I have completed the synopsis to the present time.

I should not think it advisable to say anything to Lord Salisbury until you have thoroughly informed yourself of what has been done and *how* it was done. If you go into this matter earnestly, and from a National standpoint, and I am sure you would not wish to encounter it in any other light, it is evident that I shall be required in London.

It is due to me, to afford me the fullest opportunity of replying to any and every question or assertion to which suspicion, a desire to conceal, or a fear of exposure might give rise. This opportunity would be to me a *sine qua non*.

Will you be so good as to inform me of your progress as soon as possible, for my detention in England is a serious matter to me, yet it is one which I must encounter in view of the interests now to be subserved.

I am, faithfully yours,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

A. J. Mundell Esq., M.P.

P.S.—Having informed Lord Salisbury that I return on Thursday, 6th Feb., to Nova Scotia, taking with me all the proofs, it will be necessary that I apprise his lordship in a few days of my change of plans.

*Mr. Hind to Mr. Mundella.*

North Road, The Park, Nottingham,  
8th February, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I am obliged to you for your telegram of the 6th February informing me of the receipt of my letter of the 2nd February, with enclosure. I wrote to Lord F. Cavendish telling him what I had done, and yesterday I received a reply that I am quite safe in trusting to the discretion of Lord Monck and the Honourable Mr. Forster, "both of whom," Lord Cavendish says, "would be fully aware of the mischief that might be caused by an improper handling of the question."

I shall be most anxious to hear of your progress in the matter, and trust that you will not fail to let me know the nature of the steps taken.

The letter to Mr. Bourke, No. 36 in the synopsis, dated 17th July, 1878, is next in importance to the one marked in the list sent to you.

Very truly Yours,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.

*No. XVII.*

Printed synopsis of prior and subsequent correspondence to May  
6th, 1880.

COMMUNICATION FROM LIEUT.-COL. H. A. LASCELLES TO MR. HIND,  
CONVEYING THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON'S PERMISSION TO PUBLISH THE LETTERS.

War Office,  
1st July, 1884.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult. enclosing copies of letters addressed to you by the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to say that so far as he is concerned there appears to be no objection to the publication of these letters; but as Lord Hartington has no knowledge of the case, he can express no opinion as to the expediency of the course which you are taking.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed,

H. A. LASCELLES.

H. Youle Hind, Esq.

tingham,  
February, 1879.

February informing  
me. I wrote to  
I received a reply  
and the Honourable  
fully aware of the  
question."  
the matter, and trust  
taken.

ed 17th July, 1878,

YOULE HIND.

respondence to May

## APPENDIX. I.

Extract from a printed paper entitled :—

“ An Exposition of the Fisheries Commission Frauds ; showing how the Frauds were concealed by the use of the number 666 and the Masking Numbers 42, 10, 7, 2, taken from the 13th Chapter of Revelation.”

The following extract is introduced to point out the importance of my paper recently transmitted to Sir Charles W. Dilke, and returned to me in Canada without comment. A copy of this paper with the addenda, I have now in England. They prove that the Canadian Annual Records of Trade with England and the United States in respect of certain most important articles, such as “ Cottons,” “ Woollens,” &c. &c., are all forged Records, and forged according to the same method as is partially displayed in the following “ SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.” But the Annual Canadian Records further show that these false Official Trade Tables *discriminate against British Merchants in respect of duties imposed on the goods imported.*

This, I venture to submit, is a subject which ought to be brought under the notice of British Merchants, Manufacturers, and Investors, no matter how much it may hurt the feelings or the business of the profiting conspirators.

The details, the process, together with the origin of the ratio

666,303 is to 303,666

and the object and relations of the *Masking Numbers*, are all shown in the printed paper named above. coupled with the already cited letters to Sir Charles Tupper, to the Canadian Secretary of State, &c., &c.

## EXTRACT.

## “ SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.”

THE RELATION OF THE CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY PROVINCES CONCERNED IN THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON, TO THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO ALL BRITISH NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1872-3, 1873-4, AND 1874-5.

1872-3...	\$578,517	Double of the Canadian Imports <i>plus</i> the omitted items \$20,419.
	391,452	Double of the United States Exports to all British America.
	969,969	The Standard.
1873-4...	728,553	Canadian Imports less 368 ;
	241,116	United States Exports less 363 ; or
	969,969	The Standard.
		728,190 Can. Imp. less 731.
		241,779 U.S. Exports
		969,969 The Standard.
1874-5...	727,587	Canadian Imports.
	242,382	United States Exports <i>minus</i> \$25,746.
	969,969	The Standard.

But \$25,746 is equal to \$22,305 Canadian omitted items in 1873.—Ex. XXVIII.  
 1,886 Can. substituted items in 1873.—Ex. XXVIII.  
 1,555 The Sum of Masking Numbers identical with numbers in the 13th Chapter of Revelation, as shown in Example XXVII.  
25,746

For the Origin and Relations of these omitted, substituted and masking quantities, reference must be had to the letter to Sir Charles Tupper already cited. They are preconceived and manufactured quantities, falsely introduced as Custom House Entries.

The Ratios are as subjoined :

CANADIAN RATIOS.	UNITED STATES RATIOS.	DIFFERENCES.
Year 1872-3.	Year 1872-3.	From A take C.
666,303	391,452	87,786
578,517	303,666	61,284
<u>87,786</u>	87,786...A.	26,502...D.
Year 1873-4.	Year 1873-4.	From A take B.
728,553	303,666	87,786
666,303	241,416	62,250
<u>62,250</u>	62,250...B.	25,536...E.
Year 1874-5.	Year 1874-5.	From D take E.
727,587	303,666	26,502
666,303	242,382	25,536
<u>61,284</u>	61,284...C.	966

Shake and sift 966 and out tumble all the Masking Numbers, with the quantity 2 added to the Canadian Imports of 1874 :—

966 is equal to	721.....	{ 666 42 10 7 4 2 <hr/> 731
	168	
	42	
	10	
	7	
	4	
	2	
	2 too much in 1874.	
	<hr/>	
	966	

The Arithmetical proportions between the unmasked Canadian Imports, the unmasked United States Exports, and the elements of the ratio 666,308—303,666

are as subjoined :—



YEAR.	CANADIAN IMPORTS.	UNITED STATES EXPORTS.
1872-3.....	666,303 is to 578,517 as	391,452 is to 303,666
1873-4	728,553 is to 666,303 as	303,666 is to 211,116
1874-5	727,587 is to 666,303 as	303,666 is to 242,382

Some of the necessary results of this artificial manufacture of the values of Canadian Fish Imports and United States Fish Exports, are of singular character, and would be amusing, were it not for the shame and disgust which secret collusion with subordinates of the opposite party in such all-important matters as the details of INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, cannot fail to excite.

The following examples are illustrative of numerous similar consequences arising from the employment of forged figures adjusted to the Ratio  
666,303 — 303,666.

## I.

## "EXAMPLE XV."

The United States total Exports to all British North and South America in 1874, less the masking number 731, amount to \$241,048.

Reverse this quantity, or write it backwards: it becomes 840,142.

Deduct it from	969,969
	840,142
	<hr/>

Remainder	129,827
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Reverse this remainder or write it backwards: it becomes 728,921, which is the amount of the Canadian Fish Imports, in 1874, from the United States, *sworn to in evidence* at Halifax, in 1877.

## II.

Divide the Masking Number 731 into its components 368 and 363.

From \$728,921, the Canadian Fish Imports in 1874

Take	368
	<hr/>

Remainder	728,553
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Reverse this quantity, it becomes 355,827.

From	969,969
Take	355,827
	<hr/>

Remainder	614,142
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Reverse 614,142, it becomes 241,416, which is the value of the United States Fish Exports to all British America in 1874, less the Masking Number 363. Any competent arithmetician will understand the reason of these relations. The origin of all the values employed is given in the printed papers cited.

## III.

## SQUARE No. I.

- 061,887—The difference between United States Fish Exports and 303,666.  
 908,082—The difference between the above and 969,969.  
 302,828—303,666 less the masking number 838.  
 302,941—U.S. Ex. to Can. only, *reversed*, less omitted items and masking number 210.  
 241,779—United States Total Exports to all British America  
 728,190—Canadian Imports from United States less masking number 731.

## SQUARE No. II.

- 061,887—As in square No. I.  
 908,082—As in ditto  
 149,203—Fourth line in square No. I reversed.  
 828,203—Third line in square No. I. reversed.  
 241,779—United States Exports as in square No. I.  
 728,190—Canadian Imports as in square No. I.

- 1.—The right column and the bottom line of square No I., together with the left column and bottom line of square No. II., contain the same values, being the Canadian Imports less 731; the right column in No. I. is to be read downwards and the left column in No. II. read upwards.
- 2.—The fifth line of both squares contains the United States total exports to all British North and South America.
- 3.—The top line in both is the difference between the United States Exports and the standard 303,666 adopted for the United States Exports.
- 4.—The two upper lines and the two lower lines of both squares make up the standard 969,969.
- 5.—The left hand column of No. I. reads upwards with the same result as the right hand column of No. II. reads downwards.
- 6.—The sum of the digits taken two together in the left column of No I. and the right column of No. II., when written continuously make the standard 969,969.
- 7.—The top line and the fifth line in both squares make up the United States standard 303,666.
- 8.—The fifth line subtracted from the second line gives the Canadian standard 666,803.
- 9.—The digits of the 6th and 5th Column of No. II., when taken two together alternately, give the standard 969,969.

Similar relations, which ought not to belong to the records of two Governments, can be multiplied to an indefinite extent, by taking different years and different groups of figures. It is to be borne in mind that all these figures are the alleged results of a great number of Custom House entries extending over an area many times larger than England. In point of fact they are the result of groups of figures produced by very ingenious, but thoroughly vicious processes, described in the printed letters already cited.

RELATION OF THESE FIGURES TO THE COMMERCIAL FRAUDS NOW CONTINUOUSLY  
PRACTISED AGAINST BRITISH MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND INVESTORS.

In my returned communication to Sir Charles Dilke, I have proved from the figures transmitted by Sir Leonard Tilley, through the Marquis of Lorne, in March, 1879, to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, also from the values in the Official Trade Tables of the year 1883, that with respect to Cotton, Woollen, &c., &c., imports into Canada from Great Britain and the United States, the recorded figures were forged at Ottawa, and are not Custom House records at all.

I prove that the differences between the value of articles entered for Home Consumption, and the recorded values on which duty is alleged to be paid, form a concerted series, identical in its origin with the origin of the values A, B, C, D, and E, in the "Summary of the Whole," reproduced below.

I further prove that the false "Memorandum" prepared by Sir Leonard Tilley to show "how far, comparatively, England is favoured in the New Tariff," is a concerted forgery, and also that the figures of the Canadian Trade Tables of 1883 are concerted forgeries against British Interests.

I also prove that the record of duties paid is necessarily a forged record, because the values given form part of an arithmetical series; also that duties alleged to be paid by the British Merchant greatly exceed in many important instances the duties alleged to be paid by the American merchant; also that the values given in the record are wholly independent of the VALUATOR'S figures.

And I now state that I am prepared to stand in a witness box, or before a Parliamentary Committee, and while placing Sir Leonard Tilley's "Memorandum" of 1879, and the Canadian Trade Tables of 1879 and of 1883 in the hands of Counsel, point out those recorded differences between alleged imports of Cottons and Woollens and alleged values of the same on which duty is exacted, whose sum shall be exactly equal to the Fisheries Frauds quantities:—

A	...	...	...	87,786
B	...	...	...	62,250
C	...	...	...	61,284
D	...	...	...	26,502
E	...	...	...	25,536

And therefore arithmetically related to the quantities

666,303	391,452
578,517	303,666
&c.	&c.
&c.	&c.

and to multiply similar illustrations a thousand fold.

In other words, I am prepared to show that, practically, the figures are identical as far as fraud is concerned; and that the Fisheries Frauds and the existing Commercial Frauds against British Interests are of similar design and origin.

The Questions now to be considered, I respectfully submit, are these:—

- 1.—What conceivable just grounds can be urged against exposing and arresting this gigantic imposition?
- 2.—Why should the British Public, who are greatly the sufferers, not be permitted to know how they are annually deceived and imposed upon?
- 3.—What have the conspirators done, or what are they doing, which entitle them to the cruel privileges, so meanly sustained by many a foul device, of being permitted grossly to abuse positions of public trust for nefarious purposes, and make political capital or money by fabricating and dealing in FALSIFIED RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT?

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## APPENDIX II.

It is proper to introduce the following letter and the acknowledgment of its receipt in connection with the general subject of this correspondence.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, May 27th, 1884.

TO THE RT. HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY:

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information and guidance, a circular letter relating to the contents of a communication I have recently addressed to the RT. HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, M.P., concerning annually fabricated Canadian Trade Tables, and the nefarious purposes to which these Tables have been put and are proposed to be put.

I have called SIR CHARLES DILKE'S special attention to the despatch addressed by the MARQUIS OF LORNE to SIR M. H. BEACH, M.P., on the 19th March, 1879, and to the insidious knavery of the enclosed Memorandum by SIR LEONARD TILLEY, "showing how far, comparatively, England is favoured in the new tariff;" but I have not touched upon the worst features of the Memorandum, or much of the veiled villany it masks, secretly directed against the interests of British merchants, manufacturers and investors.

These further features I hold in reserve.

I have also pointed out to SIR CHARLES DILKE that any competent accountant, taking the published despatch and the Canadian Trade Tables from 1878 to 1883, and pursuing the processes I have discovered, can verify my statements before a police magistrate or a jury.

I beg to state that, while I feel that your Lordship's action with respect to the object of my visit to England in 1878, voyaging thither in the same vessel with Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Alexander Galt—and both being forewarned of my purpose—was extremely arbitrary and harshly unjust towards your fellow-countrymen, yet I cannot suppose that your Lordship was conscious that the unscrupulous Canadian officials named, were pressing, and plotting to press, on your colleague, Sir M. H. Beach, deceptions of an infamous character designed to favour the alteration of the commercial policy of a country by the aid of forged official Trade Tables and Records of Governments framed in sympathy with a recently successful conspiracy.

Your Lordship is an hereditary Legislator of high repute. I am a "mere scientific man," the son of an English manufacturer, and naturally jealous of the liberties and privileges which have been peaceably won, bit by bit, during centuries of strife, by the order to which I belong, from the order which some of your ancestors have adorned.

Among these privileges is the manifest and now inalienable right to faithful annual official records of the industry of the order to which I belong, whether from the intrusted hands of hereditary or delegated rulers and legislators.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper have already both started on their mission to endeavour to raise in England a loan of fifty millions of dollars (\$30,000,000 for renewal, \$20,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway,) and they seek further capital for investment in Canada. They carry with them the Canadian Trade Tables for 1883, and earlier years, infamously masked and falsified with discriminating purpose against British merchants, manufacturers and investors, being a continuation of the system pursued in the Memorandum enclosed in the despatch addressed by the Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. H. Beach, dated March 16, 1879. They are thus endeavouring to re-obtain money under the most specious false pretences of the worst and most hurtful stamp.

I once again respectfully solicit your Lordship not to resist an open and full inquiry into this matter, so injurious to the interests of an overwhelming majority of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects in the United Kingdom and Canada, and favourable only to corrupt politicians and to a few unprincipled schemers.

My motives and impulses are explained in the last three paragraphs of the printed letter I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 2nd September, 1879. To that letter and to prior communications in relation to the same matter I respectfully beg to refer your Lordship, and to my urgent, but fruitless efforts to obtain even a hearing.

I enclose a copy of the letter of the 2nd September, 1879.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

**HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.,**

*British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.*

20, Arlington Street, S.W.,

June 10th, 1884.

SIR,

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of May, and its enclosures, with regard to the Canadian Trade Tables.

I am, your obedient Servant,

Signed,

**R. T. GUNTON.**

Henry Youle Hind, Esq.

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R. T. GUNTON.

